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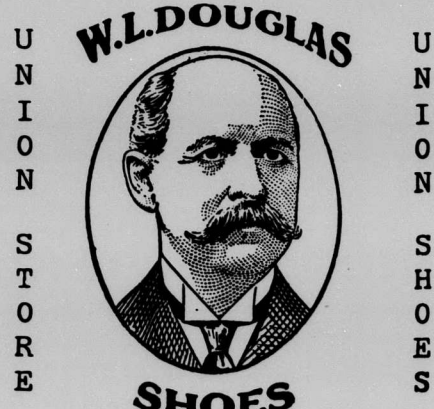
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 3, 1930

No. 35

DEPRESSION CAUSE NOT MYSTICAL

The present industrial depression can not be explained or excused by false reasoning. This makes it unique in the nation's history.

Its cause is lack of purchasing power. Theorists may quibble over the distinction between over-production and underconsumption, but no practical person denies that wage workers have not the money to buy.

Men are discarding all reasons for the depression save one—that if commodities can't be bought, the industrial machine can not be operated and unemployment results.

It seems unnecessary to state this self-evident fact.

It is no longer possible to detract public thought. This, however, has been done, but the time has passed when workers are interested in red herrings that lead into blind alleys.

Organized labor's high wage and shorter hour principles were never so generally accepted. If the nation would end depression these must be applied.

The application of these principles will turn unemployed into producers and non-spenders into buyers and consumers.

Well wishes and hope will not establish these principles. There must be a will-to-do behind kindly sentiment.

The low-wage, long-hour employer, nor the corporation manager who seeks immediate dividends, will not act out of the goodness of their hearts. They must be forced to change by the power of organized labor and the resistless public opinion it develops.

Citizens in other groups appreciate the social danger of mechanization policies and stabilization systems that enlarge the unemployed army and lower wages for those who are retained. This system will eventually harm the very men who temporarily profit.

They lose a potential customer every time a worker is displaced.

Commissions may study, probe, investigate and report, but they must come back to the trade union position.

Organized labor believes there is no other way out.

We will "muddle through" this depression, but the forces that created it will be operating to create another.

If this system would be changed, old wage and hour standards must be rejected. We must renew the struggle with an idealism and courage that has made other victories possible.

LESS ACCIDENTS.

The State Commissioner of Labor of Michigan denies that workers over 45 years of age are more liable to meet with accidents.

The state official declared, in a talk before the local central body, that the contrary is true.

An investigation by his department shows that men between 25 and 45 are twice as liable to meet with accidents as workers between 45 and 65.

Companies that sell group insurance accept the theory that younger men are safest, but Commissioner Brock's finding indicates that they may have to revise their policy.

YES, THEY CHANGE.

Times change. So do people. A few years ago there was a young man who was very active in the miners' union of the province. His activity was carried on through the medium of the Communist party. This young man was a scrapper, with his fists as well as with his tongue and the former ability got him into the toils of the law. The result was a term in prison for "beating up" somebody who didn't agree with him. His Communist friends collected a lot of money for his defense, some of which probably went to his defense. But anyway the young man served his term, or part of it, at Prince Albert.

This little bit of history is interesting, but is made more so when taken in relation to a letter appearing in a recent issue of the Calgary Herald. The letter is signed by the young man referred to in our historical sketch. The letter tells about how he with another, representing an organization known as the Candian Defenders, went into the convention of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and made such an effective attack on the Communists and all their works that the miners threw the Parrots of Moscow out of their convention, lock, stock and barrel.

The young man's name is Lewis MacDonald, but he was better known as "Kid Burns" when he was Chief High Martyr of the comical Communists.—Alberta Labor News.

THEY WILL SAY.

Of my city the worst that men will say is this:

You took little children away from the sun and the dew,

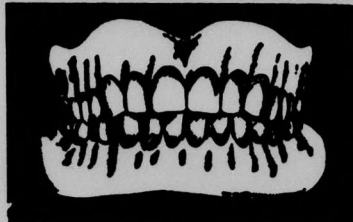
And the glimmers that played in the grass under the great sky,

And the reckless rain; you put them between walls To work, broken and smothered, for bread and wages,

To eat dust in their throats and die empty-hearted For a little handful of pay on a few Saturday nights.

—From "Chicago Poems" by Carl Sandburg.

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BOILERMAKERS EXONERATE FRANKLIN. (By International Labor News Service.)

After nearly a week's consideration of the charges against J. A. Franklin, who was removed last fall as president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, the fifteenth annual consolidated convention of the brotherhood, meeting here, reinstated Franklin and exonerated him by an overwhelming vote. President Franklin was removed by the general executive board on charges in connection with the administration of the Brotherhood's insurance department.

Immediately on being removed, Franklin announced that he would appeal to the next convention and his appeal was first business to come before the delegates. After hearing both parties to the controversy, the delegates cleared Franklin and voted, 394 to 169, to reinstate him as international president. After the reinstatement, charges were again preferred against him and the convention resolved itself into a committee-of-the-whole and after listening to a full presentation of testimony, returned a verdict of not guilty and declared that the charges were not well founded.

Following the acquittal, the convention formally elected Franklin president with a great display of enthusiasm.

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DAYLIGHT SAVING.

By Harry Fisher, Member Bakers' Union No. 37.

A rural paper on June 28th published an extensive tirade, flouting all opposition to the proposed law, yclept "Daylight Saving." It was signed "Western Growers' Protective Association, by C. H. Moore, Managing Secretary." Mr. Moore stresses the point that Chicago has Daylight Saving and offers the specious argument that, unless California emulates Chicago, her agricultural interests will suffer.

I cannot subscribe to the chimerical hypothesis that advancing the clock one hour is a panacea for all the farmers' ills, where it requires through trains 80 hours to reach the market. Possibly it would be profitable to market some of the choice product at home instead of the scrawny culls one finds on some of our local stands at eastern prices.

Mr. Moore refers specifically to the melon crop. I happen to have had some experience packing cantaloupes near Calexico. We utilized not only daylight, but half the night as well. We might have worked longer were it not too expensive to string arc lights through the melon patches, to say nothing of time lost fighting mosquitoes. I have also had other farm experience, where the laconic banality, "I traded my blankets for a lantern"—epitomized conditions tersely and possibly explains the frantic demands for more daylight now.

We read that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, and evidently some wish he had succeeded, for we now have electric lights in the hen-roosts on the theory that by cozening the hens out of their slumber, they might go to work sooner and thus produce more for the breakfast table—and the farmer's pocket.

There is enough confusion in time already where, in standard time, the clock is moved 1 hour 24 times, while local time is even more confusing. At the 180th meridian we have to gain or lose a day, and even there the border line is only a freakish, zig-zag, imaginary division.

A contributor inveighs against theatres where children who might be out in the sunshine, "under artificial light follow the passionate progress of some Lothario toward his objective—if you know what I mean." Well, perhaps the lady may conclude that I am old-fashioned and probably she would guess right. I can remember when boys wore knee pants till they were almost 12 years of age, and the "Delineator" patterned misses' dresses so one could almost tell the age of the girl from the proximity of the dress to the ankle. Today bare knees seem to be the popular feminine concept of pulchritude, while they drag a 2-year-old toddler who has difficulty in walking without stepping on his pants. I can remember the days when our daddies had no automobiles and when 10 hours, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., was the regulation working day; when five and a half-day week and annual vacation with pay were but idealistic dreams. But in those days children were not compelled to sit in a street car opposite some portly matron with dimple knees and cherry painted lips of modern vogue. Even the crusading sin-buster, Billy Sunday, in his latest epigrams, is shocked that "women now wear less on the street than their grandmothers did in bed." For this I cannot "feature that" the theatres can be blamed, or perhaps I lack "intelligence."

I do not know the reason the theatrical industry has for opposing "Daylight Saving," but I imagine it is at least as sensible as that of agricultural interests and the ephemeral vagaries of Sunday reform "up-lifters" for wanting it enacted into law. Children of the present age have just as much sunshine as their forefathers had in the halycon days before the innovation of the jeweled silver flask, and voluptuous "bathing beauty" parades became stylish—and some of them still live. Flappers, in open view of children, get more violet rays basking on the sands today than did all

the nymphian goddesses in gauze, cavorting in the sylvan glades of ancient classic terpsichore. Whether we have the law or not, we can no more legislate sunshine by enactment than Aimee can make it rain by wishing.

STATE RECOMMENDATIONS.

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 30, 1930.

To Organized Labor of California, Greeting:

Following are the recommendations made by the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor on measures pending before the voters of California at the November election.

The numbers and titles of the measures used herewith are the same as they will be on the ballot:

Number on Ballot	Title on Ballot
No. 1—Veterans Welfare Bond Act of 1929—Vote YES.	
No. 2—Apportioning State Taxes to Firemen's Funds (S. C. A. 27)—Vote YES.	
No. 5—State Employees' Retirement Salaries (A. C. A. 37)—Vote YES.	
No. 7—Daylight Saving Act (Initiative)—Vote NO.	
No. 8—Exempting Hospitals and Sanitariums from Taxation (S. C. A. 6)—Vote YES.	
No. 9—Legalizing San Francisco Harbor Improvement Act (S. C. A. 28)—Vote YES.	
No. 11—Fish and game (Initiative)—Vote NO.	
No. 14—Registration of Voters (Initiative)—Vote NO.	
No. 19—Judiciary Disqualifications (A. C. A. 17), Prohibits Judges from Practicing Law "either in or out of court"—Vote YES.	
No. 26—Sunday Closing Law (Initiative)—Vote YES.	

The convention also endorsed the \$35,000,000 bond issue for the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge.

Fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

A. W. Hoch, President;
Paul Scharrenberg, Sec.-Treas.

LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

(From report of J. Toole, British Labor M. P., of visit to Moscow)

There is no such thing as personal liberty in Russia. The worker may do as he wishes, provided he does as he is told. It appeared to me that one despotism is supplanting another. If there is any consolation in being knocked on the head by a Red policeman with a red truncheon rather than by a capitalist policeman with a black one, then that is the only conclusion that the Russian town dweller has. You may hold any opinion you wish, but you may not organize for it, or co-operate for it with others. The state is remorseless; it gives no trial or justice in our sense.

Capital punishment is the swift and certain end of those who attempt to co-operate in opposition. Capital punishment, in fact, is now only retained for counter-revolutionaries. When I spoke about this to one of the high officials, he said, "There can be no personal liberty until the revolution is over," but he could not tell me when the revolution would end. According to him, it is still going on, 11 years after it began.

The government official in charge of animal husbandry had instructed the old farmer to collect his stock of every description and have them branded.

"I s'pose that's all right," sighed the farmer, "but honest, mister, I'm going to have a helluva time with them bees."

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BOOKBINDERS MAKE FORWARD STEP.

(By International Labor News Service.)

An agreement of outstanding importance to the printing trades has just been signed in New York between the Bookbinders Trade Association, Inc., controlling about 65 per cent of the book binding business in New York City, and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Employers belonging to the association have hitherto been operating under "open shop" conditions.

Under the agreement, which was negotiated by International President John B. Haggerty of the Bookbinders' Union, all shops belonging to the Bookbinders' Trade Association, Inc., are to be unionized and put on the 44-hour week within a year, hours being cut gradually until the 44-hour week is established. There is to be no reduction in wages, the basic wages being paid and the reduction in hours will be equivalent to about an 8 per cent wage increase. Upwards of 1,000 new members will be added to the Bookbinders' Union.

The agreement is remarkable in that it was entered into voluntarily by the employers, in the face of bad trade conditions. It aims at bringing about steady and continuous employment, at fair wages and under good working conditions.

In a statement issued to employees of the Bookbinders' Trade Association, Inc., Alexander Schwartz, managing director, said:

"One of our combined aims shall be a more even distribution of work through the elimination of the practice which has grown in our industry, of many shops, including the proprietors, working as much as 12 to 16 hours a day, including Saturdays and Sundays, under miserable conditions, and not eking out even a bare living."

The employees are told that the association has agreed that all employees in the mechanical departments of its members shall join the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and that the employers expect the employees to enroll immediately.

Signing of the agreement is looked upon as a big step toward complete unionization of the book-binding trade in New York City and inauguration of the 44-hour week.

President John B. Haggerty of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders declared that the agreement just made with the Bookbinders' Trade Association, Inc., of New York City, was a constructive move which will make for stabilization and prosperity of the industry.

"We are naturally very much gratified by the signing of the agreement," he added, "and believe that it will be a great help to the bookbinding industry, promoting the welfare of employers and employees alike."

President Haggerty reported that two referendums, one extending the term of the officers to four years and another providing for the holding of conventions every four years, have just been approved by the union membership.

A commercial traveler was working in a new district, and orders were few and far between. Entering an establishment, he presented his card, only to be told that there was really nothing in his line that was wanted.

"Will you permit me to show you a few of our leading articles?" begged the salesman.

"No, sir," was the reply, "we really cannot spare you the time at present."

"Well, sir," persisted the salesman, dejectedly, "would you mind if I opened my bag here and took a look myself? I haven't seen 'em for nearly three weeks."

TEAMSTERS' CONVENTION.

(By International Labor News Service.)

With the convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers through with its work in Cincinnati and with officers and delegates dispersed to their home stations, interesting facts about that notable gathering have been learned.

A beautiful souvenir book was published by the entertainment committee and without a line of advertising. The book is printed on an unusually fine quality of book paper. It is filled with illustrations and contains the day-to-day program. It is pointed out that as many as fifty business men attended the convention banquet and that many of these would have been glad to have contributed to the cost of the program as an indication of genuine friendship, but that none were allowed to give a penny. The union stood the cost, pursuing the same policy pursued by the international in publishing its official journal, in which no advertising appears.

It is estimated by General President Daniel J. Tobin, on the basis of reports made to him, that convention city entertainment cost about \$30,000, all of which was paid by the local unions, each having a substantial treasury.

Streets Decorated.

The streets in the business district of Cincinnati were beautifully decorated, all decoration schemes leading to the Elks' Building, in which the convention was held. The cost of the decorations was met by the local unions without any member paying more than his regular monthly dues. No assessments were levied.

The convention continued the confidence it has reposed in General President Tobin for 23 years of continuous service, as well as in Secretary-Treasurer Hughes. There were 421 delegates and 175 visiting ladies.

An interesting feature among the convention side-lights was publication of "before and after" pictures of General President Tobin and General Secretary-Treasurer T. L. Hughes. One full page picture shows the president as he looked when first elected in Boston in 1907 and another as he looks today. The toll of service shows in the deeper lines of the face, less of fullness in contour and in the change of color in the hair.

Change Also in Hughes.

A full page picture of Secretary-Treasurer Hughes shows him as he was when elected first in Philadelphia in 1905 and as he looks today. Here also the heavy black hair has turned mostly gray, youthfulness has become experienced maturity, lines have developed—years and battles leaving their marks visibly in both cases.

The convention program was elaborate. In addition to the big banquet there was a river trip on a chartered boat, a trip to Cody's farm in Kentucky and events of interest for visitors daily. In addition the convention was addressed by two vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor, James Wilson and Matthew Woll.

"What are you going to do with your boy Josh?"

"I'm going to make an aviator of him," answered Farmer Cornrossel.

"Can he qualify?"

"I think so. He has been so busy thinkin' he's far and away above the rest of us, I'm goin' to see to it he gets a chance to make good."

For style plus, have your printing done by a union shop where union water-marked paper is used.

CARBON MONOXIDE DANGER.

It's a great temptation when cool weather has chilled the motor in your car to "warm her up a little" before you start out. Often this is done with garage doors closed.

Don't close the door—it is extremely hazardous, warns the California State Automobile Association. Data assembled shows that the hazard of carbon monoxide poisoning, while unimportant as compared with many other accident causes, is increasing rapidly. In 1929 there were more than twice as many deaths from this cause as in 1924. The 1928 and 1929 death rates from carbon monoxide show a steady increase.

Remember this about carbon monoxide, advises the motorists' organization:

You can't see it!
You can't smell it!
You can't taste it!
But it is deadly!

When you are in your garage with the motor running, keep the doors and windows open.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Vote "NO" on Number 14—November 4th.

The initiative measure denominated as number 14 on the ballot would restore the so-called system of Permanent Registration of voters. California had "so-called Permanent Registration" from 1872 until 1899. After almost 30 years of experimenting with this system and endeavoring to make it workable the people of California abolished Permanent Registration and enacted the present law calling for a new and complete registration for each general election.

Permanent Registration was found to be costly, impractical, inefficient and conducive of fraudulent voting.

Under the proposed system each registered voter who fails to vote at a regular election or who moves in the interim between elections is required to personally visit the County Clerk's or Registrar's office and re-register. The county clerks and registrars will strike from the Register the names of those who fail to vote and of those who move. Proponents of the measure failed to explain how they will check on persons moving from address to address or from precinct to precinct. Against the unsupported claims of economy for the proposed system we contend that it will be more costly, both in time and money, to take the two and one-half million registered voters to the Registrar than to send the Registrar or deputies to the voters.

Under the present system the percentage of registered voters to population is high. Under so-called Permanent Registration the percentage of registered voters to population will be materially decreased.

So-called Permanent Registration will have the effect of disenfranchising many of the working men and women of the state, who through necessity of employment, are compelled to change their places of abode from time to time.

So-called Permanent Registration has nowhere been found to be satisfactory, and the citizens of California cannot afford to return to the system which after thirty years' use was found to be a failure.

Every citizen who believes in the purity of elections and who believes that the opportunity to vote should be as free from restrictions and compatible with the sanctity of elections is asked to vote "NO" on initiative measure number 14.

Permanent Registration in Idaho was abolished by the legislature of that state in 1929.

The initiative proposition strikes from the law the words "print" or "printed" wherever occurring.

Frank J. Glenn, member of the San Francisco News chapel, who entered the Union Printers' Home in August, died on September 26th in the sanitarium at the Home. Cause of death was tumor of the kidney. Mr. Glenn is survived by his son and daughter. Burial was at Evergreen cemetery, Colorado Springs.

All members are urged to attend the special meeting of the Union on Sunday, October 5, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple. This special meeting is called to act on a report of the committee appointed to survey present conditions with a view to devising some method of assistance should such action be found necessary.

F. E. Ross, delegate to the 75th convention of

the International Typographical Union, Houston, Texas, returned to San Francisco on Monday of this week.

Associated Press dispatch of September 29 carried the news that two robbers held up the offices of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and escaped with \$3000 after locking Francis J. Reavill, assistant secretary, and three members in the vault. Mr. Reavill mistook the bandits for members desiring to pay dues.

Carl H. House was called to Portland, Ore., by the death of his father.

MacKenzie & Harris Chapel Notes.

MacKenzie & Harris Chapel will now enter the columns of the Labor Clarion. * * * Last week a young man by the name of Ted Bonnington was singing "A Hunting I Will Go" and bring all the boys some venison, but the boys are still waiting for their venison. Ted tore a ligament in his foot while hunting and was off for a few days. * * * Larry Gallick came in smelling of fish and telling fish stories Monday morning. But he didn't bring a picture of that big fish he was going to catch. * * * What happened to Charley Thomson Friday night that he missed a good poker game with some of the boys? * * * One of our apprentices, Ray MacWilliams, the "Minnesota Football Star," wished he was in Minnesota when he got marooned on the cliffs Sunday and had to get helped off by the firemen. * * * George Hayes will be back next Week from a month's hunting with the bow and arrow. George must be half an Indian. * * * Southern California beaches have another staunch backer in George Walsh who just came back from a two weeks' sojourn down there. * * * We would all like to know who the little nurse is Les Lloyd is in such a rush to meet after he leaves the union meetings.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

'Member those days when you started your apprenticeship in some country print shop or in a job or newspaper composing room in some city? During your first week or so in the shop, you were probably called, among other things, a printer's devil. You finished your time and got your "card" and perhaps you went on the road, but always you had a helping hand for the "devil," kidding him or helping him master the difficulties of printing. During your time you have heard many explanations of the term "printer's devil." Here we have a new one, clipped from the "How It Began" cartoon of the Daily News: "When printing was new, type-setting was not noted for its accuracy * * * in 1561 a pious monk published a book called 'The Anatomy of the Mass.' Although it had only 172 pages, there were so many mistakes that he was obliged to add fifteen pages to correct them * * * these he attributed to special instigation of the devil, but they turned out to be the work of an apprentice learning the trade. Since then apprentices have been called printer's devils." And thus, another explanation for the term is added to the many others.

The following world series baseball predictions, while a bit late when this is printed, will, I am sure, be of a tremendous interest to the baseball followers of the Chapel as the gentlemen named know their baseball as she is played in Siam. Well, let's go—Don't know who's playing—"Red" Aro; Philadelphia—"Red" King; pay no attention to baseball—"Andy" Ward; no opinion—Grimwood; can't say—Tom Hearn; St. Louis—Davis; baseball? I'm interested only in twins—Slocum. There you are, gents, take your choice.

"Boy, she's got beauty, grace of line and how she can step," Don Boone was heard remarking to some prints gathered around the slipboard. Sounded kinda funny and later Don started the same thing on us. "Who is this that has beauty grace of line and steps so fast?" we questioned. "Why, you big lemon, I'm the proud owner of one of the best automobiles on the buyer's market—a

nice new Ford sedan." Aw, what's the use? If radio doesn't get 'em, the automobile will.

"Man, if I'd taken that trip to Los Angeles ten years ago I'd study navigation.. instead of printing," said Harold Hearn, returning to work after taking a boat trip down south. Hearn enjoyed the trip greatly and right now he is a regular sailorman.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Word of the death of Frank J. Glenn, machinist sub, reached George Knell, trustee of the Union Printers' Home, the other day. Admitted to the Home on emergency orders, Mr. Glenn passed away September 26th, following an operation for cancer and enlarged kidney.

Friends of Al Crackbon will hear with pleasure of his rapid recovery from serious illness. For a time it was feared Al might soon be holding down a "sit" in that composing room on high, acute indigestion complicated with other ailments making it a toss-up whether he could hang onto his "sit" down here.

Our office Scotchman, Phil Scott, has evolved a means of saving money, believing that, with his little daughter wanting to learn to swim, she can use his floating kidney and he won't have to buy her water wings.

Sickness has a grip on Bill Hammond and early in the week he put on a sub t.f. No report on Bill's condition had reached the chapel at the time of writing.

Here's Tommy Davis, Adonis of the night side, pulling another fast one with the suggestion that a careful man drinks his wood alcohol out of a sanitary cup.

Each evening from 7 to 9 all this week was "open house" and visitors flocked in by scores. Official welcomers in the composing room were Skipper Davy, Harry Crotty and Mike Sherman, and boy, were they good! With hair slicked to the smoothness of a skating rink, dressed to the last word on Broadway (North Beach) and wearing smiles as sweet as an emotional movie star, they were a joy to the gents in overalls who for mere wages permitted themselves to be given the double O by cooing mamas and charming misses.

Harvey Bell confides that his handsome side kick, Chuck Adams, is a very promising youth—so much so four of his sweeties are suing him about some of them.

May Lowe leaves today, Saturday, on a long sea voyage, her first trip through the Panama Canal, stopping in New York for an inventory of the newest styles and shows on Broadway, to say nothing of a stop in Havana to watch thirsty Americanos putting one over on Volstead.

Copies of the rules by which the Chronicle chapel intend conducting a pool for benefit of subs have reached this chapel, and it must be confessed that the Chronicle boys deserve commendation for their humane move in trying to relieve unemployment without working hardship on the regulars.

Situations which some time back were kicked out from under Harry Cross and Dick Smith were restored to them recently.

Two of the delegates to the I. T. U. convention at Houston, Frank Vaughn and Milt Dunning, were impressed with the scope of work passed on by the gathering as well as the broad understanding and tireless energy manifested by President Howard and Secretary Randolph. Among the many notables addressing the convention none seemed to measure up to Mr. Howard, either in personality, voice or mentality, our delegates state, which was a source of pride indeed in his union and its officers to every delegate present.

That newly married bozo, Joe Sullivan, who has been keeping house a few months, tells us that a little chewing gum on the knee makes a good napkin holder.

Harry Eisen, delegate from Toronto Mailers' Union to the Houston conventions, paid the members of this local a two-day visit, leaving on the 29th for Portland and Seattle.

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MAILER NOTES.**By Leroy C. Smith.**

The excerpts from Los Angeles Letter, in Labor Clarion, Mailer Notes, of September 26th, should have read from "an active member of that local," instead of Los Angeles Mailers' Union No. 9. We offer this as a correction.

John McArdle, president-elect of the M. T. D. U. and business agent of New York Mailers' Union No. 6, accompanied by Chas. Gallagher and Dan McCullough, delegates to the Houston conventions from No. 6, arrived in this city on September 23rd. Their stay here was a brief one. They departed the

same day (23rd) for the north on their return to New York. Excepting a formal call on Secretary-Treasurer Alfred F. O'Neil, at the Daily News, they had no personal contact with the officers of this local. We are therefore "still in the dark" as regards any first hand knowledge of the president-elect's "dove of peace" policies, having for its object, it is alleged, the herding of all mailers under the one "big tent" of the M. T. D. U.

From information so far received here of the deliberations of the M. T. D. U. Houston convention, the Texas "get-together" was more like a case of "waking the dead" than a case of M. T.

D. U. "redivivus." From a reliable source we learn the M. T. D. U. is flat broke, or nearly so. How things have changed with the M. T. D. U. since May, 1926, especially in a financial way. The \$100,000 defense fund is now only a "fond dream," or a "nightmare," all depending on the point of view one takes of that collection of coin for, as alleged, that inevitable "rainy day" in the life of the M. T. D. U. Will the members of the M. T. D. U. stand for another assessment to create another so-called defense fund? The proceedings and audit of the Houston M. T. D. U. convention should throw some light on this subject.

It is said the relations between John White, Roberts and McArdle were badly bent, or strained, at the Houston convention. Further alleged that John White unburdened his mind at this convention, directing his "fire" on Roberts and McArdle, with but a feeble come-back, White resenting the charge that he is responsible for the difficulties the M. T. D. U. finds itself in today. Lack of unity among the statesmen of the M. T. D. U., with the so-called outlaw members advocating it be dissolved, the outlook for the success of the president-elect's peace plans look anything but bright of accomplishment.

Court hearings on the ancillary bill of complaint in Federal Court, Indianapolis, which opened on the 22nd, closed at noon on the 24th. Briefs will be filed on October 25th.

Says our Los Angeles correspondent: "After the New York delegation had spread their 'boloney' and 'applesauce' all over in L. A., the slight effect it had is wearing off very fast. McArdle stated," our correspondent says, "'Don't give up the M. T. D. U. or you lose all 'autonomy rights,'" and McCullough said the same thing. And 'Big Boy' Gallagher," says our informant, "had the nerve to stand up with men at the special meeting who had worked in New York and tell us that New York No. 6 elections were 'on the level.'" Our correspondent further says: "This local (No. 9) has many members who are 'on the fence,' anxiously watching to note 'the drift of the political mind,' but those who favor the withdrawal of No. 9 from the M. T. D. U. are gaining supporters." . . . Our informant also says: "Even McArdle told us at the special meeting that the printers were our friends, so far as he knew, and also that Big Six printers' local had offered him (McArdle) \$1000 and convention expenses, which he (McArdle) declined." . . . President Howard favors dissolving the M. T. D. U. Mr. McArdle favors maintaining the M. T. D. U. Very well. But in the May, 1930 election, New York mailers gave a majority vote for President Howard. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. McArdle is in the position of a candidate for office running on a "wet-dry" ticket.

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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1930

"It is when the task is mighty and the outcome
deep in doubt,
The richest joys are waiting for the man who'll
work it out." —Edgar A. Guest.

Bigotry is one of the consequences of ignorance
and is usually nurtured by hypocrites who hope to
profit in one way or another by their dishonesty.
Out of it no permanent good can come to any
cause, be the cause ever so desirable and worthy.
It is, therefore, most essential that those who de-
sire to achieve success in the things they advocate
guard against the hypocrite with zealous care, be-
cause he is repulsive to intelligence, reason and
decency, prerequisites to all progress.

The American Federation of Labor will convene
in its fiftieth convention in Boston next Monday
morning, and its officers will be able to report a
most remarkable year of progress for the labor
movement of North America. Notable among the
achievements of the past twelve months will be
the gain in the number of workers who are now
operating under the five-day week rule. More and
more employers of labor are coming to see the
value of the shorter workweek as a stabilizer of
commerce and industry and are entering into agree-
ments with trade unions providing for its rapid
introduction on a broad scale.

Though there is evidence that the business de-
pression has reached its lowest point and that a
slow recovery has begun, another winter of unem-
ployment looms for millions of wage earners. Last
winter many unemployed escaped disaster because
they had savings deposits or received help from
friends or relatives. But as time goes on, savings
deposits become exhausted and friends and rela-
tives are no longer able to help. The prospect is
anything but pleasant for great numbers of men
and women. Their only hope for immediate help
is rapid business recovery. The situation is alarm-
ing and calls for the utmost possible in the way of
immediate action by every community where unem-
ployment is rife. Industry and government must
work together as never before to maintain existing
employment and provide it for those who have no
jobs.

A REAL REMEDY

Evidence that certain elements in the business world are begin-
ning to recognize that the prosperity of the nation is dependent on
higher purchasing power for the workers is indicated by the fact that
the "Magazine of Wall Street" is featuring an article by Secretary-
Treasurer John P. Frey of the Metal Trades Department of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor on the necessity for high wages.

An employer who considers reducing wages during an industrial
depression is on a mental level with a doctor who would reduce the
supply of oxygen for a patient who was having difficulty in breathing,
Frey declares, pointing out that the present depression was set in
motion principally by the inability of the workers to buy back the goods
they had produced.

"Power applied to machinery has enabled industry to increase
production enormously," he reminds the "Magazine's" Wall Street
readers, "but to be beneficial to national prosperity, this increased
capacity to produce must be accompanied by an increasing ability to
consume."

To consume more, the workers must have high and steady wages,
Frey emphasizes, calling attention to the fact that there "is no limit to
the demand for better homes to be built and bought and the superior
equipment and furnishings to be placed in them, just as there is no limit
to the thousand and one other things" which the workers need and
can use.

"Coolie labor, with its low wages and consequent low standard of
living, cannot support a building industry," he points out. "It cannot
supply a market for furniture and clothing. The radio and automobile
industry cannot find a market in its buying capacity."

*"If coolie labor were to replace the mass of wage earners in the
United States, most of our basic industries would close their doors."*

"Industry and commerce must suffer unless the worker's real
wage—the purchasing power of wages—increases in proportion to
industry's capacity to produce."

"It does not follow, as it would have done in the stage coach days,
that higher wages should be accompanied by higher prices. One of the
magical effects of modern industrial production is to create constantly
lowering labor costs through policies which include higher wages."

"A doubled wage rate over that paid a few years ago has been
followed in many instances by trebled and quadrupled production per
capita. *In some establishments the output for each worker has been
increased a thousand per cent or more.*"

And lest the Wall Streeter should look on that last statement as a
wild exaggeration, Frey names the industries—glass bottle blowing
and window glass factories. In them, he says, power and machinery
have practically eliminated human labor. What few workmen that are
retained are employed to keep the machinery in working order and
stop it if something goes wrong.

Frey believes America can look to the future with greater confi-
dence than any other nation so far as the present depression is con-
cerned. "The present lowered industrial pulse will soon beat more vig-
orously than ever," he predicts, but adds that *"the stimulant required
is the capacity to purchase.* We cannot stimulate industry's capacity to
produce by reducing wages and, through this action, limiting the wage
earner's influence as a consumer."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

News comes from the Division of Land Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Of course almost everybody knows it, but that makes no difference; it remains interesting. This governmental bureau tells us that our diet is changing and that in the last twenty years a distinct shift has taken place in the types of foods consumed. What we discover is that the farmer, too, must bend his ways to meet the demands of new machinery and new methods. As a whole, we may eat a trifle less per capita, but the main change is in the kind of food we eat. Transportation and development of new fruits and vegetables are the two factors that have made for change in what we eat. But added to these factors something else enters. With machinery doing more and more work, human beings need less energy-producing foods and so we turn from carbo-hydrates to proteins. It is estimated that the per capita consumption of cereals has dropped about 100 pounds.

* * *

Transportation has made fresh vegetables and fruits available the year through in those colder sections where once the year's supply was limited to those months during which products matured and that additional short period during which they could be kept in the family cellar, reinforced by the underground root cellar. Manifestly this change in ways of living, this business of shipping fresh fruits and vegetables to the cold cities from our own and foreign warmer climates changes the necessities of the farmers and the gardeners of all sections. The change has not stopped. It continues. Each year a new producing section enters the lists to compete with the old. Each year change continues. There is no longer any resting on tradition, on old ways.

* * *

Perhaps, compared with what is going on in the world wheat market, these are small matters. Who knows? Russia stalks through the world wheat market, playing with white chips though holding only blue ones in actual wheat. Her white chips lie ahead in potential production largely made possible by American machinery. To get to the grass roots of it all, everything is in a shake-up. Stability has generally gone to pot. Happy, indeed, is the man who knows his job will last him through the winter—in any country except France, which has almost no unemployment. Pessimism gets no one any place; but ignoring facts is bad business. Change is in the aid and for the moment not all change is good.

* * *

The government has told us we are changing our diet, which is true. It also is true that millions are cutting down their diet because they have no work. In the South pellagra stalks like the specter of famine and plague from ancient Egypt. Perhaps as many as a hundred thousand are its victims. With these poor unfortunates in a land of wealth it will be worse than "the winter of our discontent." But chalk this down on the credit side of the big book: The people today know more about great affairs, domestic and world, than they ever did before. They learn through the sheer necessity for knowledge. And in the end knowledge will make them free from the idiocy that makes us go hungry in the midst of too much.

The children of today will be the buyers of tomorrow. Teach them to demand the Union Label, Card and Button.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Some day you'll be rich enough to retire from business."

"Give up my nice, pleasant office and stay home?" rejoined Mr. Growcher. "I should say not."

Caller—So your son Willie has started work as an office boy. How is he getting on?

Fond Mother—Splendidly! He already knows who ought to be discharged, and is merely waiting to get promoted so that he can attend to it.

A Buffalo man stopped a newsboy in New York, saying:

"See here, son, I want to find the Blank National Bank. I'll give you half a dollar if you direct me to it."

With a grin, the boy replied: "All right, come along," and he led the man to a building a half-block away.

The man paid the promised fee, remarking, however, "That was a half-dollar easily earned."

"Sure!" responded the lad. "But you musn't forget that bank directors is paid high in Noo Yawk."

The small boy sometimes sees straight and sees far. He reads the signs of the times unabashed. John, at a co-education school in England, cut quite a good figure at the examinations, but failed to get the highest marks awarded in his mixed class. His father was astonished and incensed. John beaten by a girl!

"John, I am surprised to find that you have allowed yourself to be defeated by a mere girl."

"Yes, father," said John, unblushingly, "I have; but I can tell you something—girls are not so very mere after all."

A minister living in a country district of the Hawaiian Islands had great difficulty in making his parishioners feel they were properly married until he devised the following service:

To the man: "You savvy this woman?"

"Yes."

"You likee?"

"Yes."

"By and bye you no kick out?"

"No."

To the woman: "You savvy this man?"

"Yes."

"You likee?"

"Yes."

"By and bye you no kick out?"

"No."

"Pau (done). Let us pray."

"I want a very careful chauffeur—one who does not take the slightest risks," warned the would-be employer.

"I'm your man, sir," answered the applicant. "Can I have my salary in advance?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

Gunnery Officer—See that man on that bridge three miles over there?

Gunner—Yes, sir.

Officer—Let him have a couple of 75's in the eye. Gunner—Which eye, sir?—Army and Navy Journal.

A certain club had replaced its familiar black-coated servitors with young, and sometimes pretty, waitresses. One of the old die-hard members who had strongly opposed the idea dropped in to lunch one day.

"How's the duck today?" he growled, glowering at the girl who came to serve him.

"Oh, I'm all right," said the waitress, perkily. "How are you, sir?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What are the organizations in the wood-working and kindred trades affiliated with the the American Federation of Labor, besides the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners?

A.—There are four, International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, International Union of Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union of North America, Coopers' International Union of North America.

Q.—Are bill posters organized?

A.—Yes, in the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

Q.—How can trade unionists promote the organization of retail store clerks?

A.—By asking for the services of a union clerk when making a purchase. This is an effective way to assist the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association to increase its membership.

A FEW DON'TS.

DON'T forget that organization increases wages and shortens the working day, making work steadier.

DON'T condemn the labor movement because you know of "objectionable features." Every man and every human institution has some imperfections.

DON'T "wait for the others." Others are waiting for you. Some must be among the first—why not you?

DON'T let so-called "independence" prevent you from being unselfish. We are all dependent on someone or something. "No man stands alone." Get closer together.

DON'T be a non-unionist "because unions are not run right." Get into one and help keep it "in the straight and narrow path."

DON'T put it off. "Procrastination is the thief of time"—and of good intentions.

DON'T say: "Unions can't accomplish their purpose." They do! Over 7,000,000 of union men say do!

Severe penalties are very often paid by those failing to patronize union shops. Take care of your health.

EVERYTHING

FOR THE HOME

EASY TERMS

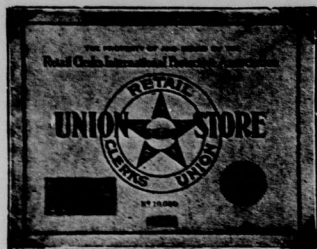
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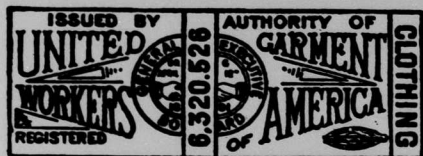
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of September 26th.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Secretary, who called for nominations for temporary chairman. Delegate James W. Mullen was elected and Brothers Baker and Dixon were excused. Delegate Daly was appointed vice-president pro-tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Tunnel Workers, W. B. McIntyre, vice Henry Franey. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the family of the late Charles Hawley, thanking Council for its kind expressions of sympathy. From the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, with reference to the construction of a cruiser at Mare Island Navy Yard. From the office of the Governor of California, with reference to the granting the same privileges to Tom Mooney, as are granted to other prisoners. From U. S. Senator Shortridge, relative to the construction of a cruiser at Mare Island Navy Yard. From Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410, inclosing list of shoe stores in the Mission District which are entitled to patronage of union people: Bender Shoe Store, Douglas Shoe Store, Karl's Shoe Store and Gallenkamps.

Request Complied With—From John T. Thorpe, General Vice-President, Machinists' Association,

with reference to the purchase of fire apparatus by the city, and requesting that the Council use its good offices so that the American LaFrance Company be given an opportunity to bid on same.

Resolutions—Were introduced by the Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers Union, requesting the Council to call representatives from all organized crafts on the Hetch-Hetchy project to a meeting for the purpose of considering the formation of a joint Council or Association with definite purpose of working for the mutual benefit and recognition of all. On motion the resolution was adopted.

Resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, The conditions of Tunnel Workers on the San Francisco Hetch Hetchy project are in a deplorable state of affairs, and present trend would indicate a change for the worse in the very near future; and

"Whereas, Local 45, Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers, is vitally threatened and is suffering severely as a result of not being recognized by those in authority, and several crafts enjoy the privilege of recognition and their representatives are permitted to visit their membership employed on the project; and

"Whereas, The principle involved is identical, whether it affects miners or other craftsmen; therefore

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council lend every assistance in its power to a determined campaign on the part of Local 45, Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers, to organize and to gain recognition as an organization, to which end the Organizing Committee of the Council is hereby authorized and directed to call representatives from all organized crafts on the Hetch Hetchy project to consider the formation of a joint council or association with the definite purpose of working for the mutual benefit and recognition of all."

Reports of Unions—Bottlers: Nehi Bottling Company of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties are now fair; have signed agreements with unions. Hollywood Dry Products are still unfair. Hatters: Requested a demand for the union label when purchasing hats. Garment Workers—Requested a demand for the union label on shirts, overalls, corduroy and jean pants when making purchases. Waitresses: Look for house card and request waitresses to show their button when serving you. Teamsters No. 85 will continue to send \$100 per week to striking teamsters of Modesto.

Brother Joseph Casey, Organizer for the A. F. of L., addressed the Council, requesting the cooperation of all members of organized labor in making the strike at Modesto a success. Modesto and Challenge products are unfair.

Receipts, \$508.32. Expenses, \$213.32.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secy.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

PACIFIC COAST DAIRY S. LOMBARDI & SONS

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Pasteurized and Pure
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2414 San Bruno Avenue



WILL END IDLENESS.

Industrial workers must reduce hours to end unemployment, said James Roberts, New Zealand trade unionist, who visited American Federation of Labor headquarters on his way home by way of San Francisco. He declared that British and European trade unionists are constitutionalists and that they have no sympathy with revolution.

Mr. Roberts was a new Zealand delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva. He is secretary of the New Zealand Alliance of Labor.

"Unemployment is general in Europe, and especially acute in England and Germany. When I left Australia 33 out of every 100 wage earners were unemployed," said Mr. Roberts.

The New Zealander was in England five weeks. He said he observed indications that British trade unionists are less enthusiastic over political action, and that they are veering to the American viewpoint of economic power.

"The British Labor party," he said, "is confronted by terrific problems, both foreign and domestic. Unemployment at home and unrest in Egypt and India will tax the ingenuity of these labor statesmen."

"National unions are not permitted, under the New Zealand Conciliation and Arbitration Act," he said. "Minimum wages are set by commissions, and the unions must unite in loosely formed voluntary organizations that are federated under an organization known as the New Zealand Alliance of Labor. Under this system we must depend upon the good will and trade union sentiment of individual members and affiliates, just as I understand your American Federation of Labor operates."

Mr. Roberts represented New Zealand workers at the Geneva conference, which consisted of one worker, one employer and one representative of the government of each affiliate country.

The German government, he said, defeated a

proposal that the seven and one-half hour day be installed in coal mines. Forced labor in the colonies of various countries was given much attention. Recommendations for correction of certain evils were made; as was a recommendation that the various nations arrange to cancel this system in five years.

The 48-hour week for black coat, or white collar, workers was favored. In some countries the 70-hour week is the rule for these workers, said Mr. Roberts.

A little colored boy stepped into a drug store telephone booth. Leaving the door open, the drug clerk heard him say, after getting the desired number: "Hello, is this Mr. Brown? Well, I've a little boy looking for work an' I thought mebbe you all had a job for me. What's at, you all has a little colored boy now? Well, is he satisfactory? You say he is. That sure is too bad, 'cause I need a job. Good-bye."

When the boy came out of the booth, the clerk told him he was sorry he didn't get the job and said he would try to find something for him.

"That's alright, boss," he answered, "I's the boy that works for Mr. Brown, and was jest checking up on myself."

She—I bobbed my hair to show my independence.
He—What did you bob your skirt for?—New England Printer.

A Scotchman called a doctor: "Come at once, doctor, ma child ha' swallowed a penny."

"How old is it?"

"1894."

Small Boy—What is college bred, pop?

Pop (with son in college)—They make college bred, my son, from the flour of youth and the dough of old age.

"I'll never forget the night you proposed," said the wife. "You acted like a fish out of water."
"Yes, I was a sucker."
Then the gong sounded for the first round.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1796—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, C. le Spicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 19567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

Brief Items of Interest

These members of San Francisco Unions died during the past week: Florent Blanchard of the butchers, Anselmo Arana of the hodcarriers.

William A. Granfield, who will represent the Labor Council, and Charles Child, delegate from the State Federation of Labor to the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston, left last Sunday morning over the Western Pacific for the Hub, where the convention opens next Monday morning. A large delegation was on hand to see the delegates depart for the East.

Harold Crowley, secretary of the local Boilermakers' Union, returned last week from Kansas City, where he attended the convention of the International Union. He says the convention was a most interesting experience for him and accomplished much good for the organization during its rather stormy session. The appeal of President Franklin from the decision of the executive board suspending him occupied a considerable part of the time.

James B. Gallagher, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, returned from a visit of six weeks in the East last Saturday. He visited his old haunts in Brooklyn, New York, Chicago and Buffalo. He says he enjoyed every day of his vacation, though many old landmarks were missing in the different localities. He picked up his paint brush last Monday morning and went to work rather reluctantly.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters of San Francisco will continue to send \$100 per week to the striking teamsters of Modesto until such time as the fight is won. All trade unionists are urged to refrain from buying Modesto and Challenge butter until the establishments agree to deal fairly with the organized workers. The fight on these products has been very successful and it is a certainty that if it is continued the battle will be won.

A conference of representatives of unions was held last Wednesday afternoon in the offices of the Labor Council to map out a program concerning the charter revision by the Board of Freeholders, in order to protect the interests of the workers. It was decided to vigorously oppose the city manager scheme of things on the ground that that plan would be harmful to the workers.

Joseph Marshall, vice-president of the International Union of Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers, has gone to Boston to attend the conventions of the Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor. He will be absent from the city for about five weeks.

"It is perfectly clear that business on the whole has crossed a marked decline which was characteristic of a number of earlier months, and there are some distinctive encouraging features," Secretary of Commerce Lamont declared recently.

John Little of New York, Sylvan A. Pollack, Brooklyn; Dan Slinger, Glen Carlton, Ill.; Joseph Ptashinsky, alias Tash of Hartwick, Pa., and Philip Frankfield of Scranton, Pa., alleged Communists, arrested at Scranton in a raid recently, have been indicted by the Lackawanna County grand jury on a charge of sedition.

Directing attention to the fact that fires annually take the lives of thousands of persons throughout the country and during the past year rolled up a national property loss exceeding \$470,000,000, President Hoover recently signed a proclamation setting aside the week of October 5th as national fire prevention week.

Physicians judging the better babies' contest of the Kansas State Fair said the drought had left its mark on babies to a greater extent than it did on

the crops. Undernourishment was found more common than usual, which the physicians attributed to the prolonged dry weather and the heat.

Six leading Southerners have accepted membership on a commission which will make the first scientific study of lynching.

The Imperial Japanese Cabinet has sanctioned a loan of \$35,000,000 to agricultural and fishing communities for the relief of economic strain and unemployment. The funds are to be loaned through co-operative societies for the specific improvement of arable lands, the clearing of forests and the construction of irrigation projects, together with the improvement of wharfage facilities and fishing equipment.

Ten men lost their lives when the schooner Caranza was struck by a bolt of lightning and split in two off the coast of Cape Breton on September 18th.

BY THE WAY.

Talk of what this and that candidate thinks of prohibition fills the newspapers. That's O. K., but prohibition is not the only issue, by a long shot. What do the candidates think about injunctions, unemployment and other mighty important issues? Labor wants to know and intends to see that candidates express themselves plainly on all big issues before election day. Candidates might just as well tell where they stand, for if they attempt to dodge they are in for a rocky time.

* * *

No one has yet put forth an adequate or valid reason why drivers of automobiles should not undergo an examination as to their fitness and, if they could qualify, be given a revokable license which would permit them to operate a motor car on the public highway provided they used judgment, discretion and drove sanely. Despite this there are only a few states where such precautions are taken. In Evanston, Ill., a plan has been hit upon that will at least give a check to reckless drivers and persistent violators of traffic regulations. All such, on being apprehended, will be required to endure a psychopathic examination as to their mentality. The idea of taking such public nuisances to a laboratory and testing their intelligence is excellent. It is more than likely that many of the drivers responsible for the wanton slaughter of men, women and children on the streets and highways would be found to be moronic. Of course, not all selfish and inconsiderate drivers are morons. Some are "road hogs" whose offenses against the rights of others are deliberate. They should be deprived of the right to drive after due warning. But even such measures would not be sufficient to insure proper safety on streets and highways under modern conditions of traffic and transportation. Every state should have a well-considered drivers' license law. States that fail to adopt such laws fail to take an important step in the direction of public safety. All traffic experts favor adequate and effective drivers' license acts, against which there is no fair argument.

"I notice that customer you just attended to didn't buy anything, yet he seemed pleased," said the eagle-eyed floorwalker. "What did he want to see?"

"Me at 8 o'clock tonight," replied the pretty clerk, blushing.

Canned music must not be tolerated by members of organized labor. Help the union musicians!

WHAT NEXT?

It will require 45,000 cars to move Washington's apple crop this fall. Paper required for wrapping the fruit would fill 435 cars and nails for making boxes, 92 cars. The lumber needed to prepare the crop for market would build a city to care for 25,000 persons. With spraying and irrigation out of the way for the season, attention is being paid to box making and marketing facilities.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

Regardless of where you buy, demand the Union Label and union services.

Tommy—Pa, why was Adam created first?
Father—To give him a chance to say something.
—Answers.

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